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## Police Stay Out; Russians in N.Y. Get U.S. Guards

By Fred Farris

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Diplomatic missions of the Soviet Union and other nations were under federal guard today as New York's wildest policemen's strike broadened to include subway guards.

President Nixon yesterday sent about 75 members of the Federal Executive Protective Service from Washington to provide security for foreign missions, including the Soviet United Nations mission, threatened by the wildcat strike.

Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, though assuring that essential services were being maintained for the present by detectives, uniformed officers and probationary patrolmen, nevertheless warned that this could last only a few more days.

"Men just cannot continue to work 12-hour tours of duty without days off," Mr. Murphy told newsmen yesterday on the wildest of the third day.

Mayor John V. Lindsay denounced the wildcat strike as "an attack on the people of this city and on the rule of law itself."

(Friday Supreme Court Justice Samuel M. Gold issued a temporary injunction against the strike—termed "job action" by the police, who are barred from striking by state law.

(The injunction, due for hearing tomorrow, was posted in all police stations.

(The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—the policeman's union—is urging the men to go back to work, pinning its hopes on court action to win a pay raise for its members.)

Arrests were ranging about one-third of a normal weekend tally, authorities reported, with only 13 detentions showing on police blotters against an average of 40.

The New York National Guard announced today that it has a contingency plan if its men are called upon to take up police duties in the event the strike drags on, but would not say just what the plan involves.

The policemen's "job action," as it is called, followed a similar slowdown early this month by the city's firemen. The firefighters returned to full duty, however, after a court order was issued.

Yesterday, garbagemen's union leader John DeLury announced that he will set a date tomorrow for a slowdown by his 11,000 sanitation men unless the city stops "dragging its feet" on contract negotiations. All three unions are negotiating new contracts with the city.

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Mayor Lindsay's negotiators today broadened the strike-plagued city's wage offer to firemen and sanitation men to provide a 17.4-percent salary increase over three years, contingent on reforms and increased efficiency. City officials said the higher wages

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## U.S. Planes Attack Red SAM Sites

Rockets Are Fired At 3 Installations

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP).—U. S. fighter-bombers renewed their attacks Friday against a growing surface-to-air-missile threat inside North Vietnam. Meanwhile, nine Americans were killed and 39 wounded in ground action in South Vietnam, military spokesmen said yesterday.

The attacks Friday against three North Vietnamese missile sites were the most reported since the major raids of last Nov. 21-22. The results were not known.

The American ground casualties were the heaviest in a 24-hour period since Dec. 7.

They were sustained in sharp fighting along the Demilitarized Zone and in an area 32 miles east of Saigon, and in two booby-trap explosions and the related loss of a helicopter that was shot down while trying to evacuate casualties from one of the explosions.

Thirty North Vietnamese troops were reported killed in the scattered ground fighting.

The new air attacks by two U.S. F-105 fighter-bombers that first air-ground strikes against SAM sites at the radar-controlled North Vietnamese SAM sites are sure to produce another strong protest from Hanoi.

The F-105s were protecting B-53 strategic bombers attacking supply routes along the Laotian-North Vietnamese border.

The U.S. Command said there was no damage to American aircraft. The U.S. strikes were carried out 12 miles north of the Mu Gia Pass, or about 80 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone—roughly 30 miles above the zone.

Spokesmen said that pilots did not observe any SAMs fired on the U.S. flights. They added, however, that it is possible that SAMs had been fired and were not seen by the American pilots, who quickly took evasive action after firing three Shrike missiles, one at each site.

The U.S. Command termed the raids "protective reaction" and said this is the "inherent right of self-defense." They were the fifth such raids carried out in the last week.

Radar Tracks B-53s

The spokesmen said that the Communist radar had locked on and was tracking the U.S. aircraft. The F-105s picked up the North Vietnamese radar signals.

The U.S. Command said B-53s flying along the Laotian-North Vietnamese border had encountered SAM missiles fired from inside North Vietnam on several occasions during the last several months. None of the big bombers had been hit, the command said.

Emergency Service

The Union of Post Office Workers (UPW) has announced its members will man emergency telephone services, handle life-or-death telegrams and open counters for eight hours a week so that old people can collect their state pensions.

Dialled Telex and telephone services with overseas countries as well as leased-wire communications should operate normally if there is no breakdown needing repair by striking maintenance men.

The UPW National Executive Committee voted unanimously Friday to reject the post office's "final offer" of a 10-percent increase, amounting to between £1 (£2.40) and 33 shillings (£3.96) a week, according to category. The present salary range is £15-27 1/2 (£36-68) a week.

The union is demanding an average 15-percent increase, which amounts to £3 (£7.20) a week more on the average salary.

100 Report They've Kicked the Habit In English Village's No-Smoking Test

LONGNOR, England, Jan. 17 (AP).—The village that gave up smoking ended its week-long experiment today with 100 residents smugly refusing cigarettes and only 11 branded as backsliders.

Organizers proclaimed a 90-percent victory over the weed. The experiment, which was launched at the request of a television company planning a documentary program on community efforts to break the tobacco habit.

Longnor, with a population of 444 in the English Midlands county of Staffordshire, entered into the spirit of the thing. One hundred and eleven men and women stepped forward as dedicated smokers and agreed to try to avoid lighting up for a week.

No one was able to tell whether much secret puffing went on behind closed doors during the week, but at one stage 20 of the participants were reported to have given up trying to give up.

A 73-year-old hypnotist named Henry Blythe arrived in the village with an offer to put backsliders into an anti-nicotine trance. It wasn't known whether anyone took up the offer.

"There are some ugly rumors around," one resident told a visitor, "but I suppose we must believe what people say about having broken the habit. It's true, of course, that there's a lot less coughing."

The village band struck up martial music in the marketplace this morning as two stars of a popular TV soap opera formally declared the no-smoke week over.

Television producer Michael Ryan gave the official figure of 100 redeemed smokers and said:



A LOAD OFF HIS MIND—Swiss Ambassador to Brazil Giovanni Bucher, held 40 days by kidnapers, headed for a barber shop shortly after his release Saturday in Rio.

40 Days in a Small, Hot Room

## Rio Kidnappers Free Swiss Envoy

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Switzerland's ambassador to Brazil, 57-year-old Giovanni Bucher, was set free just after dawn yesterday by the guerrillas who kidnapped him nearly six weeks ago.

The Brazilian government paid for his release last Thursday by freeing 70 political prisoners and flying them to Chile after secret negotiations with the guerrillas.

Mr. Bucher knocked on the door of the home of an embassy colleague, First Secretary William Rock, at about 8:30 a.m. Mr. Rock drove him to the embassy residence, where the bachelor envoy, blinking in the bright sunlight after his 40-day ordeal, posed for photographers and told reporters, "I am well."

He also had a tearful reunion with his sister, Mrs. Marie-Anne Maillet, who had flown from her home in Luxembourg to await his release.

Tired and Drawn

Mr. Bucher, wearing a pink sports shirt and slacks, looked tired and drawn but managed to raise a smile for the photographers. "I cannot say much just now," he told reporters. "I have to talk to the Brazilian authorities first. I want to express my best thanks for the help of the Brazilian people and government."

Senior Brazilian security officers went to the residence soon afterward to interview Mr. Bucher, while troops with helicopter support moved into areas where it was earlier suspected the guerrillas had their hideout. Today police stepped up their hunt for the kidnappers armed with clues the envoy gave them.

Informal sources declined to comment on whether the political relations subcommittee on U.S. commitments abroad, headed by Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., a heavily censored version of the subcommittee's long-delayed report on Spain and Portugal was the last in a series of 11 transcripts of investigations to be made public, although the hearings began with Spain in March, 1969.

Over protests of many members of the full committee, the Nixon administration and Spain on Aug. 6, 1970, signed a five-year executive agreement extending U.S. use of air bases in Spain and the Polaris submarine base at Rota.

Senate critics protested that the agreement amounted to a "de facto military treaty," that should have been put to a Senate vote. The administration maintained that the agreement contained no

U.S. security commitment requiring treaty handling. But the score did give Spain a back-door link to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The current transcript puts some new light on an intense controversy of 1969: whether the Defense Department's negotiator with Spain, Air Force Gen. David Burchinal, deputy U.S. commander in Europe, exceeded his instructions and made new U.S. defense pledges to Spain.

The opening of 1968 negotiations with Spain by military tact, the record shows, was "the idea of Secretary (Dean) Rusk" at the close of the Johnson administration.

Exorbitant Demands

Mr. Rusk hoped that U.S. military negotiators could talk Spain out of exorbitant bargaining demands—deleted from the transcript, but elsewhere reported to have been, at the outset, a request for \$1.2 billion worth of U.S. weapons over a five-year period.

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## U.S. Steel Puts Prices Up 6.8%; Approval Is Seen

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The United States Steel Corp. announced price increases yesterday of about 6.8 percent on major construction products. The average rise was about half the size of the controversial increases announced last Monday by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., which were sharply attacked by President Nixon.

In Washington, authoritative sources indicated last night that the U.S. Steel decision was satisfactory to the Nixon administration. The government threat to permit more steel imports, as a means of exerting downward pressure on prices, will probably be dropped, they said.

However, a cabinet committee probably will meet on the steel-pricing question tomorrow as scheduled.

Consultations Were Held

In reply to a question, a spokesman for U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel producer, said that Edwin H. Golt, chairman and chief executive officer, went to Washington "to discuss the changes with government officials before they were announced."

The corporation did not say with whom the increases were discussed, but it was reliably reported by other industry sources that Mr. Golt talked with Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Officials of Bethlehem Steel and the Inland Steel Co., another major producer of the structural steels involved, had no immediate comment on the action of U.S. Steel. But industry analysts indicated that the smaller increases were likely to prevail.

The only immediate comment for the record by a Washington official came from Gerald Warren, the deputy White House press secretary. He said the U.S. Steel announcement "recognizes the inflationary effect of large increases. We are gratified to see this recognition."

Asked whether the President's Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy still would find it necessary to meet tomorrow to discuss the steel-price situation, Mr. Warren said he expected the meeting to be held. He said the U.S. Steel action would not doubt be discussed at the meeting.

The administration had announced last Tuesday that the policy committee was ordered to review the increases announced by Bethlehem. At that time, Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, had called the 12-percent advances "enormous," described Mr. Nixon as "deeply concerned" and hinted that the administration might retaliate by allowing higher imports of foreign steel.

This was the sharpest reaction by Mr. Nixon to a price increase since he took office, and it recalled the "jawboning"—sharp public criticism of price increases—that was a frequent tactic of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The statement yesterday by U.S. Steel, while it slashed almost its half the Bethlehem increases, did steel products accounting for more than 15 percent of total U.S. steel production. It was anything but conciliatory in tone. The company decidedly left the

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Cornfeld Ends His Ties to IOS

Bernard Cornfeld, 43-year-old founder of Investors Overseas Services, the mutual funds empire which once had net assets of \$2.3 billion, has said his interest in the company and resigned his remaining functions. Mr. Cornfeld said he could not disclose the terms of the sale of his more than 6 million preferred shares in IOS Ltd. nor the purchaser.

Story on Page 2.

World's Major Oil Firms Unite To Negotiate With Producers

LONDON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Fifteen of the world's major oil companies, including American, British, Dutch and French, announced today they had agreed to form a new organization to negotiate with oil producers.

With this clear agreement, the oil companies protested that they would not be willing to risk prosecution under the anti-trust laws. It was recalled that a similar disposition had been granted the oil interests by the Eisenhower administration to avert a world oil disruption in late 1958 following the Suez crisis.

Increases in consumer prices, such as gasoline in Europe and fuel oil in the United States, were regarded as inevitable by oil men in London yesterday. Big increases in oil company payments to the producer countries are already being conceded. The question is how much.

Some indication may emerge in a meeting in Tehran Tuesday between representatives of the oil companies and the oil producing countries.

Meanwhile President Nixon yesterday said he would not support any material and moral support for the

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Habash Calls for Hussein's Ouster

ARAB GUERRILLAS SPLIT OVER COEXISTENCE

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrillas appeared seriously divided today in their approach to King Hussein's regime in Jordan, as PFLP leader George Habash called for the king's ouster.

The two main guerrilla movements—al-Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)—have made no attempt to hide their contrary opinions, with al-Fatah contending that coexistence is feasible.

Mr. Habash declared in a newspaper interview published here today that King Hussein is out to crush and stifle the guerrilla movement and that no reconciliationary gestures by the guerrillas would turn him from this alleged goal.

Thus, a confrontation with the king was imperative, Mr. Habash said, in the interview in the independent daily Al-Naba. The monarch in Jordan should be replaced by a "popular, progressive and non-reactionary" regime, free of subservience to foreign powers, he said.

El-Fatah, which maintains friendly ties with both conservative and leftist Arab regimes, believes that if the guerrillas were to wage the war against Israel in direct opposition to the Arab countries, from which they draw their main material and moral support, it

would be not only tactically wrong but fatal as well.

In this context, el-Fatah has been willing to agree to a series of cease-fire agreements with King Hussein, following a string of costly battles with the king's army.

It was the latest of these clashes, last week and the ensuing agreement which provided for the government-sponsored Popular Resistance Force and the guerrillas' militia to hand over their arms that precipitated the upheaval within the guerrilla movement.

The PFLP, which relies heavily on its well-armed militiamen in Jordanian cities, declared here yesterday that its militia would refuse to surrender its arms and would resist by force any attempt at this.

Meanwhile, el-Fatah, angered at this open rebellion against its unchallenged authority, retaliated by charging the guerrillas with "treason" and "betrayal" between the Popular Front and the Jordanian government to liquidate the resistance movement.

A senior Fatah official, Kamal

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George Habash

George Habash, leader of the PFLP, is shown in a black and white photograph. He is wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression.

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George Habash



## Sadat Says Egypt Seeks Peace But Won't Yield Inch of Land

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 17 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat said today that if Israel wants to solve the Middle East crisis peacefully, so does Egypt.

But it must be a peace based on justice, he said.

"We will not be subjugated, and no force on this earth will make us let go of one inch of our lands," Mr. Sadat told a public rally of cheering thousands in this north Egyptian port city.

Replying to a declaration by his companion, Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny, at Friday's inauguration of the Aswan dam that Russian-Egyptian friendship will last "for centuries," Mr. Sadat said:

"I want the Soviet people to know that our friendship will be forever."

The two heads of state traveled 110 miles by train from Cairo to this ancient seaport.

Riad Sees Appeal to UN

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said Egypt will seek a meeting of the United Nations Security Council if mediator Gunnar V. Jarring fails to make progress in his peace efforts.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Podgorny scheduled official talks back in the capital tomorrow at which Mr. Jarring's activities were expected to top the agenda.

The semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said: "The two presidents will have a clear picture of what Jarring's efforts have achieved so that they can discuss [Egypt's] next step."

In a mild speech which echoed the unaggressive tone of his Aswan inauguration remarks, Mr. Sadat said today: "We are fully prepared to solve the Middle East crisis if they [the Israelis] want it peacefully, we are prepared for peace, but we are based on justice."

In what he described as a message to the Soviet people, Mr. Sadat said: "I want you to know that we are aware of our responsibilities and the extent of the battle but we are working toward a solution to this crisis."

Speaking of the giant shipyard built with Soviet assistance, he said: "This is the solid industrial base from which we will move toward greater progress."

Soviet Support

Mr. Podgorny assured the Egyptian people of continued Soviet support. He said his visit to Egypt had proved to him the determination of the Egyptian people to advance to a new and better life.

Cooperation between the two countries will help in the struggle against imperialism, he said.

As well as visiting the shipyard, the two heads of state were scheduled to board the Soviet destroyer Leningrad, which Al-Ahram said arrived in Alexandria Friday. The newspaper said the vessel is the largest Soviet destroyer in the Mediterranean.

Al-Ahram did not specify when Egypt plans to ask for a formal meeting, but political sources said it will probably be shortly before the Feb. 15 expiry of the Suez Canal cease-fire.

Mr. Jarring was given a list of Israeli peace proposals when he visited Tel Aviv recently. These called for withdrawal to secure and recognized boundaries, extension of the cease-fire as long as peace talks continue and a contractual peace treaty.

Egypt put forward counter-proposals demanding complete Israeli withdrawal and creation of a four-power force for wedding between Egypt and Israel.

Arab Guerrillas Shot

TEL AVIV, Jan. 17 (UPI).—An Israeli soldier shot and wounded an Arab guerrilla after a chase through the occupied Gaza Strip's Jebel al-Ram refugee camp today, Israeli authorities said.

The guerrilla had hurled a grenade, which exploded harmlessly at an Israeli patrol.

Palestinian guerrillas claimed to have ambushed an Israeli military patrol in Upper Galilee early today, destroying one trucked vehicle, and damaging another and wounding a number of Israeli soldiers.

Guerrillas Split in Jordan

ADMAN, told a press conference here yesterday that the PFLP was providing King Hussein with the excuses he needed to carry out his plans against the guerrillas.

Observers here said this was the most serious change over leveled by any guerrilla group against another.

It could be a thinly disguised declaration of war against the Popular Front, which seemed to have chosen to go it alone, despite the risks involved.

In a personal attack on Mr. Habbash, Mr. Adman said: "We shall not make room for the whims of an adventurer who wants to make good his inferiority complex resulting from his absence, in North Korea, during the September fighting [between the Jordanian Army and the guerrillas]."

Weapons Collection

Meanwhile, a four-man committee today toured four districts of Adman to check that weapons have been collected from part-time guerrillas.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization announced last night that the weapons had been collected in accordance with an agreed timetable.

The four-member committee, representing the Jordanian Army, the Public Security Force, the guerrilla movement and the Arab observer mission, will report on its findings within 48 hours.

A spokesman for the PLO Central Committee affirmed that the collection of arms in the four districts of Adman also extended to members of the PFLP.

## Kidnappers Free Swiss Ambassador

He Spent 40 Days In Small, Hot Room

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most distressing for me, as well as the impossibility of having any activity of any kind," he said.

Asked about his health, Mr. Bucher replied, "I am well now, but I am tired. My health was not very good, mainly because of my nervous state."

The ambassador said he knew on Friday night that he was going to be freed. "It was still dark when we left, and they had put glasses on me which prevented me completely from seeing," he said.

"The vehicle into which I got traveled for about half an hour and then my kidnappers released me in a district which I did not know. I then walked for more than half an hour before finding a taxi which took me to the home of Mr. [William] Rook. I certainly knew some moments when my morale was very low."

Mr. Bucher's captors had told him they had tried to kidnap him several times before their successful effort on Dec. 7, Mr. Graber added.

Mr. Bucher was abducted by four armed guerrillas, one of them a blonde girl, as he drove to work Dec. 7. One of his Brazilian guards was shot in the spine during the attack and died in a hospital two days later. Mr. Bucher did not learn of the guard's death until after his release.

"I am terribly sorry," he told reporters.

Kidnappers' Demands

Mr. Bucher's kidnappers, members of the Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria guerrilla group, originally demanded the release of more than 100 political prisoners. The Brazilian authorities steadfastly refused to free anyone they regarded as a hard-core terrorist.

The compromise list of 70 was agreed after more than a month of indirect negotiations.

The 70 arrived in Santiago, Chile, Thursday morning. The guerrillas as soon as they arrived, Mr. Bucher said, read confirmation of the arrival in international news agency reports.

But they held him for 40 hours more—presumably because of the presence of large police and army forces in Rio de Janeiro.

The release of the 70 prisoners was the highest ransom yet paid by the Brazilian authorities to free a kidnapped diplomat.

Previous Kidnappings

Their previous deals with leftist guerrillas.

For U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick, kidnapped in September, 1968—15 prisoners.

For Japanese Consul General Nobuo Okumura, kidnapped in March, 1970—five prisoners.

For West German Ambassador Heinrich von Holleben, kidnapped in June, 1970—40 prisoners.

Most senior of the foreign envoys still held by Latin American urban guerrillas is Geoffrey Jackson, 55, British Ambassador to Uruguay, who was kidnapped eight days ago in Montevideo.

His captors—members of the Tupamaros movement—have also held Brazilian Consul Aloysio Dias Gomide and American agronomist Claude Fly for five months.

The Tupamaros have so far made no ransom demand for Mr. Jackson, although they earlier asked for the release of political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Gomide, police adviser Gen. Mitrome, whom they murdered after their initial demands were rejected last autumn.

Spain Report Changes Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

African colonies backed by the Soviet Union.

The risk of signing a pledge of U.S. involvement in Spanish colonial warfare dismayed U.S. strategists.

Mr. Richardson, then Under Secretary of State, told the Symington subcommittee that when it was found that the texts of the military-level minutes could not be readily amended, it was decided they should be "neutralized."

Language was added stating that the views expressed in the minutes "are not necessarily the views of the governments of Spain and the United States, nor do they imply intergovernmental understandings or commitments."

The episode about the altering of documents concerned instructions sent to Gen. Burghinal.

Sen. Symington, on March 13, 1969, wrote Gen. Wheeler requesting all negotiating directives and guidelines to Sen. Burghinal. Gen. Wheeler replied he had no authority to reveal them. Sen. Symington then addressed his request to Secretary Laird and Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

The subcommittee transcript shows:

"April 2.—Sen. Symington and subcommittee staff were permitted to see six Telexes and certain correspondence between Secretary Nixon and Gen. Wheeler. The nature of two of the Telexes [typed instead of real copies] suggested that they might not be complete. Assistant Secretary of State Macomber was asked to determine if these copies had been altered. He found that they had been changed to delete references to other Joint Chiefs of Staff messages pertinent to the original request by Sen. Symington for all directives."



TO CONTINUE—Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, said at a press conference the league will continue its harassment of Soviet diplomats in the United States, despite criminal charges brought against members.

2 Cars Damaged, 2 Men Harangued

## Soviet Harassment of Americans Resumes

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Soviet harassment of Americans resumed yesterday after a five-day respite. Two parked cars were vandalized and two American correspondents were bullied in public.

A Pan American Airways official, Walter Nelson, and a United Press International correspondent, David Nash, said vandals had shattered the windshields of their parked cars with hammers and, in Mr. Nash's case, battered out headlight, taillights and a side window as well. Mr. Nash said a group of Russian men harassed him in front of his wife and child as he surveyed the damage, asking "How do you like it?"

A Newweek correspondent, Jay Appelbank, said he was accosted late yesterday in front of a foreigners-only apartment building by four Russians who threatened to beat him up and who grabbed his arm in the process. Mr. Appelbank said he was rescued by the quick wit of a passing drunk, who intervened and advised him to "get going."

Another American, Newweek correspondent Edmund Stevens, said his Soviet-made car was stolen during the afternoon from a parking place just around the corner from the secret police headquarters. However, Mr. Stevens said he did not know if the theft was connected with the harassment of Americans.

The incidents revived the Soviet campaign of retaliation against American residents for the abuse of Soviet officials and offices by Zionist extremists in the United States. Five American-owned cars were vandalized last weekend and several incidents of street harassment were reported.

Mr. Appelbank said three middle-aged men "stopped him on the street just before midnight in front of 7/4 Kutuzovskaya Prospekt, a well-known apartment block for foreigners."

"They asked me 'How long is this going to go on... How would you like it if we treated you like you are treating us?'" Mr. Appelbank said.

"He said a fourth man, about 20, joined the group and grabbed his arm, saying: 'I ought to beat him up right here!'"

"I thought, oh, oh, here it comes," Mr. Appelbank said.

"But just then a fifth man, whom I took to be a passerby because he was drunk, happened by and asked what was going on."

"They told him 'This is an American' and he grabbed my arm and snapped 'Get going!'"

"I stepped out of the circle and got out of there in a hurry," he said.

A week ago, Mr. Appelbank was one of three U.S. correspondents whose cars were damaged by vandals wielding hammers and knives.

Kahane Urges Step-Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP).—Rabbi Meir Kahane, president of the Jewish Defense League, has called for an enlargement of the league's campaign to harass Soviet diplomats here, despite federal grand jury indictments against two Jewish members of his militant organization.

"Instead of having 15 people following Soviet officials, we want to have hundreds," Rabbi Kahane said.

The new vigil suggests the possibility of a policy change, particularly since Mr. Teukerman only applied for his two months ago.

"If they let two particular people go, they would set the movement back three years," a Moscow Jew said recently. He feels that too many of the activists use their emotions more than their intelligence.

He said he doubted the government would take such an approach because "it's not pragmatic. It can't think of the usefulness of such a development compared to its ideological determination that nobody should want to leave."

He wondered yesterday if the regime was becoming pragmatic after all.

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# Tenant Addresses Dinner

## S. Navy Chief Hears Officer in Plea for War Crimes Probe

By Neil Sheehan

SEATTLE, Jan. 17 (AP)—A former naval officer, who has been discharged from the Navy, addressed a dinner here today to urge a probe into the role of the Navy in the Vietnam war.

The dinner, held at the Seattle Marriott Hotel, was the first of a series of similar events planned by the "Navy Officers for a Fair and Impartial Inquiry into the Role of the Navy in the Vietnam War." The group, which was formed last year, is headed by former Navy Secretary James L. Zimm, who was discharged from the Navy in 1968 for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Zimm, 56, spoke for about an hour and a half at the dinner, which was attended by about 115 officers in the audience. He urged the Navy to conduct a "thorough, impartial, and complete investigation into the role of the Navy in the Vietnam war."

Zimm said that he was "a former naval officer, who has been discharged from the Navy, and who is now a civilian."

## Robert Dole Takes Reins as GOP Head

By David S. Broder

SEATTLE, Jan. 17 (AP)—Bob Dole took the reins of the Republican Party leadership today with a pledge of "unwavering loyalty to President Nixon and his policies."

Dole, 56, was elected to the post of national chairman of the party at a meeting here today. He replaced James A. Baker, who had been national chairman since 1964.

Dole said that he was "a conservative, in the traditional sense of the word."

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## Issinger Says He Will Remain at White House

By Neil Sheehan

SEATTLE, Jan. 17 (AP)—Henry Kissinger, the national security adviser to President Nixon, said today that he would remain at the White House for the foreseeable future.

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## San Francisco Halts Work on Cross-Fla. Canal

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Federal judges granted a preliminary injunction Friday halting construction of the cross-Florida barge canal.

The injunction was granted by U.S. District Judge Barrington in Miami. It was based on a motion filed by the American Rivers and Waterways Institute, a conservation group.

The institute said that the canal would "destroy the natural beauty and wildlife of the area."



MASS COLLISION—Four persons died and a dozen were injured yesterday in an 18-vehicle pile-up on a superhighway near Ettingen, West Germany. Police said it occurred as a thick wall of fog moved onto the road; when cars braked on entering the fog they were struck from behind. Five autos and a bus were burned up.

## If I Make A Mistake, I'm Dead

By Neil Sheehan

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—"I'm just holding my breath," said a man who was arrested yesterday in connection with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The man, who was identified as a member of the Black Panther Party, said that he was "a member of the Black Panther Party, and I am proud to be a member of the Black Panther Party."

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## Lyndon Johnson Out of Hospital

By Neil Sheehan

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 17 (AP)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who had been hospitalized for pneumonia, was discharged from the hospital today.

Johnson was discharged from the Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio. He was in good health, according to his doctors.

## Black Panther Guilty in Killing

By Neil Sheehan

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17 (AP)—A jury today convicted a Black Panther of the first-degree murder of a police officer.

The jury found the defendant, who was 23 years old, guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to life in prison.

## Planes Strafe U.S. Tuna Boats Off Ecuador

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The boats were damaged by the strafing. The U.S. Navy is investigating the incident.

## Pittsburgh Press End 2-Week Strike

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PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17 (AP)—Printing press operators here yesterday accepted a new wage offer, ending a two-week strike that had shut down the city's daily newspapers.

The operators agreed to a 5% wage increase. The strike had cost the city an estimated \$1 million in lost revenue.

## Garbage Dumps and Nudist Club Harvest Some U.S. Crop Funds

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Government auditors say about \$618,000 in "questionable diversion payments" were made in the 1969 crop year under the feed grain program.

The auditors found that the payments were made to owners of land used for housing, garbage dumps, a gravel pit and a nudist club.

## 21 Saved on Burning Ship

By Neil Sheehan

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Fire gutted the superstructure of the Greek freighter San Onofre 40 miles south of the Louisiana coast yesterday. All 21 persons aboard were rescued.

The ship was on fire for about an hour before it was abandoned. The crew was rescued by a U.S. Coast Guard cutter.

## Nixon Orders Reform of U.S. Criminal Code

By Neil Sheehan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday directed the Justice Department to begin work immediately on streamlining the government's "sporadic and haphazard" code of criminal laws.

The president said that the code was "outdated and inefficient."

The Justice Department is expected to submit a report to the president within six months.

## Witness Tentatively Places Miss Davis Near Murder Scene

By Wallace Turner

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—A prosecution witness has tentatively identified Angela Davis as being near the Marin County Courthouse on the day before a shooting in which a judge, two convicts and a friend of Miss Davis were killed.

The witness said that he saw Miss Davis near the courthouse on the day before the shooting.

## Charge of Shoplifting Cigars Placed Against Stewart Udall

By Nancy Scannell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Stewart Udall, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior, was arrested yesterday outside a drugstore in Fairfax, Va., and charged with shoplifting cigars.

Udall was arrested by police officers. He was charged with shoplifting cigars worth about \$100.

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## Against the Community

New York is not unfamiliar with the wry title "strike city." It has seen its newspapers closed down, its transit system grind to a halt, students stay out of classes and teachers stay away from students, garbage piled high in the streets and taxis vanishing from them, telephone wires cut by disgruntled repairmen and noisy demonstrators of all kinds parading in every public place. Firemen have taken "job action"—that euphemism for inaction—and now the policemen are doing the same.

New York City is not unique among metropolitan centers in being the target of strikes. And to its credit, let it be said that complex agglomeration of assorted millions, that Baghdad-on-the-Hudson, whose feet shuffle through rubbishy streets but whose head is reaching ever higher toward the clouds, bears its tribulations well. With so many overt signs of institutional dissolution, some strange sense of community keeps New York in its characteristic restless, fruitful motion.

But the overt signs, here as elsewhere in an urbanized world, are deeply troubling. When radicals who despise the community as it exists plant bombs to try to break it up, that is revolution. But when the uniformed forces of the community, members of it (and by no means the least, economically), paid by it, and bound by oath to serve it, defy their obligations in their own presumed interests, something is gravely wrong. The New York police, for example, are not only defying court orders, but their "job action" itself is directed against a court decision affecting their pay.

The police situation, like that in every strike situation, is complex. So is that of the city which pays the policemen. But

whatever considerations of relative pay, injured pride, precedents in other strikes, caused the police mutiny, the fact is that a very basic element of community cohesiveness was sacrificed to the will of a group. The police inaction may differ from other strikes only in degree, but that degree registers a high-water mark in a rising tide of social discontent.

This discontent, to the extent that the police express it, seems to be less a matter of seeking objective goals than of attempting to find some new, workable units of human solidarity within the vast and formless mass that constitutes the overgrown political divisions of today's urban life. The instinct for cooperation which holds New York together in times of troubles does not affect policemen—or teachers, or sanitation workers, or transit workers, or telephone repairmen, or students—when their group interests seem to be at stake.

It is too remote a concept; its visible representatives, whether the mayor or the courts, the City Council or public opinion, carry less weight than the union representative—the tribal chief—or those who want to represent the union.

It is the most dangerous paradox of modern society that the more closely its elements are bound together, the more they resent their bonds; the more humans become dependent on their fellows, the more they seek to assert independence. No system—whether the full-fledged welfare states of Britain and Uruguay, the Socialist states of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the New Deal capitalism of the United States and Canada, the quasi-Fascism of Spain—has found a way out of this dilemma. Yet it is a problem that is as urgent as the pollution of the environment, and even more fundamental.

## Britain's South African Dilemma

Britain is caught in a bind between scruples and policies—another bind, one should say, and a bind all too familiar to the United States. The immediate issue is whether to sell South Africa arms. Prime Minister Heath unquestionably abhors apartheid and would not wish to support it. But for the money and the chance of heading off the Soviet Navy in the Indian Ocean—and it is said—of establishing his own leadership credibility, he evidently intends to sell frigates, reconnaissance planes and the like for use in patrolling strategic sea lanes.

The issue has been moved to the front burner at the current Commonwealth meeting in Singapore. The Commonwealth, of course, is a voluntarily multiracial association of Britain and some 30 of its former colonies, most of them acutely sensitive, for both moral and political reasons, to apartheid and therefore strongly opposed to a British arms deal with Johannesburg. That Mr. Heath would even consider such a deal has severely frayed the ties of a Commonwealth which has served its members well; consummation of the deal could well break those ties.

For an American, it is a relatively simple matter to say that Britain's policy should be shaped by the self-evident horror of apartheid, or, contrarily, by the strategic necessity of facing off the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean. As it happens, the Nixon administration, which has just decided to set up a "communications facility" on British-owned Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, is discreetly encouraging the latter view. And, indeed, there is a certain logic to this position.

South Africa may not have been precisely the country the President had in mind when he called upon other states to take more of their own defense responsibilities into their own hands. But the unavoidable implication of such a doctrine is that, once a given state harkens to it, the United States can hardly claim it meant the doctrine to apply only to those governments whose

domestic policies Washington approves. Years ago Britain was forced by diminishing resources into a "Nixon doctrine" of its own, so it is in even less of a position than the United States to back off from South Africa now.

The compromise which Mr. Heath seems to be assembling is to make the arms deal (after the Commonwealth Conference) but to call it a limited one involving arms unusable for domestic repression, and to try to shift the issue under debate from whether arms should be sold to South Africa, to whether each Commonwealth member should be allowed to make sovereign decisions in its own right. Beyond that, he appears to be counting on the self-interest and diplomatic initiative of other Commonwealth members to keep them in it, regardless of the South African deal.

For ourselves, we would focus on one particular foreign-policy aspect of the dilemma: the assumption that the Indian Ocean is in fact becoming an arena of big-power strategic competition, and that the West—either the United States or Britain or South Africa or somebody—must enter into it. This is the assumption behind the Diego Garcia base decision, a decision for which no public justification has been offered, and it is the assumption behind the administration's discreet support of a Heath arms deal. Once again it appears that the United States is looking too quickly and too much in the direction of a military solution to a political problem. There is no public evidence that this administration, or its predecessor, has tried such diplomatic avenues as, for instance, summoning a conference of Indian Ocean states and users, or talking about the matter with the Soviet Union. If the requirements of high strategy are not examined more critically than they have been in the past, then the West will continue to feel itself forced to take steps offensive to its values—steps, moreover, of dubious benefit to its security in the end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### China and the World

By supporting America's reluctance to give China her UN seat Britain is doing something which the Canadians, the Italians and the French have all abandoned. And Britain risks missing the boat.

After a long period of withdrawal the Chinese are now coming back into the real world. Britain should recognize realities too. It is fanciful to think that one day even the Americans might exchange ambassadors with Peking while Britain remains stuck with a petrified policy of no change?

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Polaroid Method

It is refreshing to find someone scolding vain gestures against apartheid in South Africa and challenging it on the only ground where it is vulnerable. More international firms controlling factories there should follow the example of the Polaroid Corporation of America and insist on improving the salaries, opportunities and education of their non-white employees. The ultimate impossibility of maintaining the industrial color bar would then be recognized by those on both sides who imagine that white supremacy can be maintained, or overturned, only by force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

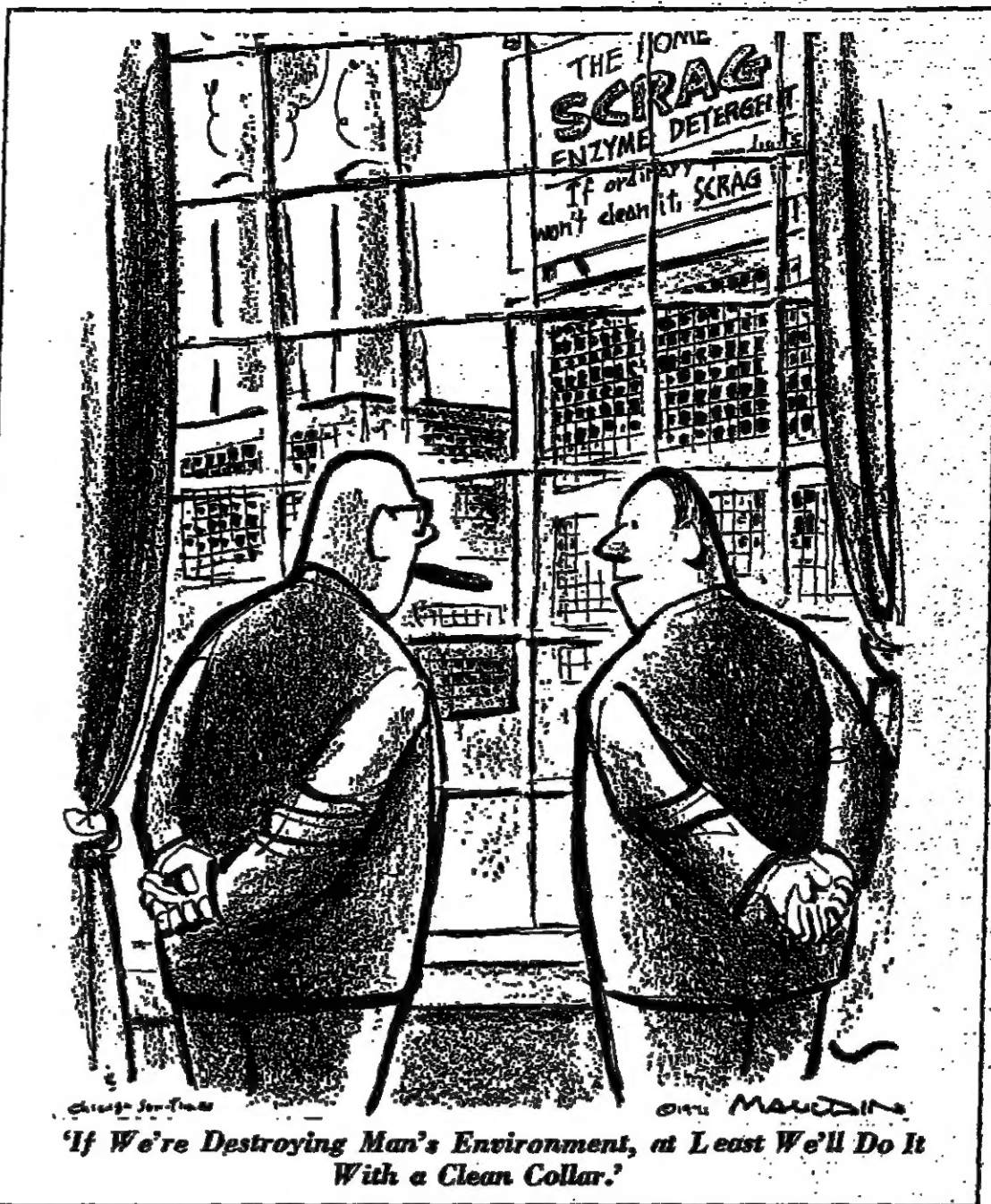
January 18, 1896

MADRID—Despite official contradiction, pessimistic reports continue to prevail concerning the progress of the Cuban insurrection. There is talk of the unsatisfactory attitude of a section of the volunteers who so far have remained loyal; also of Marshal Campo's health and spirits; and lastly of the Marshal's reiteration of his assurance not to resign; it is understood that he is willing to accept his recall should it be in the interest of his country.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1921

VIENNA—A mutiny has broken out among certain of General Zeligowsky's troops, who complained particularly of their rations. Conflicts took place in the streets of Vienna in which grenades were used. There were several victims among the civil population. Fights have also occurred in Szentlancs, and the railroad between that town and Thurnau has been destroyed. The Lithuanian government has addressed a protest to the League of Nations.



## The 187th State-of-the-Union

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Within the next few days President Nixon will deliver the 187th State of the Union address in person to the members of the House and Senate, and a few days later he will publish his budget. Then an odd and unfortunate thing will happen.

Very quickly the President's broad sweep and over-view of the condition of the nation, and his definition of priorities in the budget, will tend to get lost in debate. Not debate on the total picture and priorities of the President, but on bits and pieces of it, each torn out of the larger concept.

This would not happen in a parliamentary democracy and need not happen under the congressional system, but it does. In the House of Commons, for example, several days could be set aside for general debate on the state of the nation. The leader of the opposition would make a considered response to the prime minister's speech. Other members, for and against the prime minister, would then debate the address, and at the end there would be a summing up by the leaders of both parties.

### Keeps Issues Alive

This procedure has two advantages: First, it keeps the great and fundamental questions before the people long enough so that tentative minds can get some coherent vision of where the nation stands and where it is going. Second, it enables the members to see the problems of, say, defense and social reconstruction, in relation to one another before they begin dealing in committee with their special parts of the whole.

The Congress of the United States doesn't debate the State of the Union message and the budget so much as it dismembers them. After some desultory observations for the press, often quite partisan in nature, the Congress will divide up the President's program and refer it to the various committees. There is no overall committee of the Congress that examines the President's total program or seeks outside testimony on how others see the state of the nation or the priorities of the budget.

Nor is there any committee of the Congress that can keep the House and Senate within a spending limit and make the separate committees choose their priorities and relate their expenditures to a total. The result is that the United States is the only major nation in the world today whose cabinet cannot conduct a rational and predictable fiscal policy.

### On Basis of Past

As the National Urban Coalition said in its report on national priorities the other day, budget allocations are often determined through what might be called the "let's-see-what-we-gave-them-last-year-and-give-them-a-little-more-this-year" approach; the budget is prepared without any prior public scrutiny, and "at no time does any one body in Congress consciously and deliberately scrutinize the budget as a whole, with an eye toward setting overall priorities."

One reason for this, of course, is that the chairman of the various committees are very jealous of their prerogative. They like their isolated domains, and would not welcome any overall legislative

committee looking at the big picture and setting a total budget ceiling which might limit their freedom of decision.

The result of this is that the Congress of the United States, like many other American institutions today, tends to be dominated by specialists, who know a great deal about their separate subjects but very little about the whole. Each is managing a little bit of the machine, but is often unacquainted with or ill-informed about its related parts and sometimes is remarkably vague about where it's going or whether it's on course.

The founding fathers were clear about the duty of the President to keep the great questions for decision before the Congress and the people. They said in the Constitution that "he shall from time to time give to the Congress information on the state of the union," and, except for William Henry Harrison, who died one month after taking office, and James A. Garfield, who was assassinated, the tradition has been maintained.

What the founders could not possibly have foreseen was that public questions in America could become so complicated, and private distractions so numerous, that any remedy: that the President should

call the clan together once in a while and sort out the big things from the little things, which is the original dilemma of the human race.

This, at least, is what the State of the Union message is all about. It is an attempt to reduce diversity to identity. It's the President's map of the year. His staff has been working on the budget since the last daffodils, and he has been working on his speech for weeks.

There is a lot of talk about here about congressional reform in the 92d Congress—getting rid of the seniority system, letting members vote privately to banish obvious dubs, and other sensible things—but nothing dramatic is going to be done on all this. Still, the Congress has moved a little in the last session. It has challenged without a fuss presidential power to make war and even threatened to cut off funds from ridiculous adventures, which is not much, but something.

So maybe there could be a debate about the State of the Union message and the budget before the Congress jitters down into the annual argument over the Senate rules. It could give us a clue about where we are all going, and some of the passengers might like to know.

## The Cambodian Dilemma

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—A U.S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia was under consideration in 1967, but was postponed as a result of Chester Bowles' diplomatic mission to Phnom Penh in January, 1968. The account of this operation is now told by the former U.S. ambassador to India in his forthcoming book, "Promises to Keep," to be published by Harper and Row.

Bowles, whose career in public service spanned 20 years, sent me galley proofs of the pertinent section of his memoirs plus a letter which said in part: "In 1968 the military had been pressing hard for an invasion of Cambodia to clean out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops that were stationed there. However, several of the key people in the State Department felt (as I did) that such an attack would be a serious mistake."

"I assumed that my mission was designed to stall Pentagon pressure for direct military action into Cambodia. I had known [Chester] Bowles over a period of many years and while I was fully conscious of his idiosyncrasies, I also felt it was a mistake to write him off. I once wrote a memorandum to Dean Rusk in which I said we would be better off in Southeast Asia if we had four Sihanouks, i.e., in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand as well as in Cambodia."

"Sihanouk admitted to me privately that he could not really control the border situation; indeed he also made it clear that while he felt the U.S. policies in Southeast Asia were largely correct, he primarily feared the Chinese; certainly he had no use for the North Vietnamese or, indeed, any Vietnamese. Nevertheless, our discussions had the effect of stalling our move into Cambodia for two years, which I believe was worthwhile."

"Following our invasion in the spring of 1970, the North Vietnamese are in a position to apply whatever pressure they can still muster against either Cambodia or South Vietnam. If Cambodia is overrun we will be in serious difficulty. Since early 1965 the Viet Cong

North Vietnamese had used Cambodia extensively as a base. From then on there were large concentrations of Ho Chi Minh forces on the border of South Vietnam and an extensive network of roads, ammunition dumps and training centers."

The "Sihanouk Road" This position was subsequently outlined to me in Saigon by Brig. Gen. J.A. McChristian, U.S. chief of intelligence for Vietnam. Gen. William C. Westmoreland told me on April 20, 1968 that a "Sihanouk road" had been developed to supply Communist troops and that Sihanouk was functioning as a sanctuary. I confirmed this in helicopter visits to U.S. Special Forces outposts along the Cambodian border up to Laos.

Nevertheless, Washington was reluctant to support its officers in the field. When Gen. Larson contended publicly that there were 10,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, Secretary of State Rusk denied it. On June 1, I discussed this at a small White House lunch with President Johnson and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

McNamara agreed with Rusk and argued that the defense intelligence agency had no "confirmed" evidence of the presence in Cambodia of enemy units. Johnson merely looked quizzical, polling his right earlobe in silence. The attitude of Rusk is inferentially explained by Bowles in his book. He writes:

"My mission was calculated to head off a major intrusion of the United States into Cambodia to root out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces established there. Such an invasion appeared to me and to many people in the [State] Department, including I am told, Dean Rusk, as one more dangerous mistake."

Bowles reached Phnom Penh Jan. 8, 1968. At first the Cambodians pretended that any Viet Cong crossing into Cambodia were immediately destroyed. Later Sihanouk volunteered that the Viet Cong would not object to the United States engaging in "hot pursuit" in populated areas of Cambodia, al-

## Le Duan Becoming No. 1

By Michael Maclear

THIS is the last article in a four-part series by Michael Maclear, who has just returned from a month-long assignment in North Vietnam for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. The series was made available to the International Herald Tribune by The New York Times.

HANOI.—Le Duan, first secretary of the North Vietnamese Communist party, has emerged as the top man in the leadership and as a popular figure because of the economic reforms he has sponsored.

The two most recent special sessions of the National Assembly were notable for the absence of its chairman, Truong Chinh. He has long been regarded as the chief rival to Le Duan for control of the party and has a record of opposition to reforms.

Western diplomats who attended the two sessions said that it was the first time Truong Chinh had been missing since the death in September, 1969, of Ho Chi Minh, father figure of the Vietnamese revolution.

At that time, stress was placed on a collective leadership that included Premier Phan Van Dong and the army commander in chief, Vo Nguyen Giap, together with Ton Duc Thang as the figurehead president. Significantly, Truong Chinh was the only one of the big four who did not attend the assembly meetings.

Two other senior figures, Foreign Minister Nguyen Dey Trinh and the party theoretician, Le Dan Tho, were also absent. All three have been classified by observers as the pro-Peking wing of the party.

A Warning These observers now recall Duan's statement to the party on its 40th anniversary last February warning against "political wavering and right and left deviations." He then declared factionalism to be the "greatest crime against the revolution."

Duan's 40,000-word speech, which foreshadowed the switch from military to domestic priorities, has recently been published in book form in several languages.

Truong Chinh was at one time Ho's stipulated successor and after the Geneva settlement in 1954 became first secretary. His real name is Dang Xuan Kim, his adopted name means Long March, assumed after Mao Tse Tung's famous exploit.

His introduction of agrarian reform in the Chinese model and with the use of Chinese advisers led to a bloody uprising put down by the army in 1960, and for this Ho himself publicly apologized. Truong Chinh was then forced from office but remained a member of the Politburo.

In 1960 Truong Chinh made a comeback as chairman of the standing committee of the National Assembly. Over the years he has continued to argue against what he termed loose discipline on the collectives and in the ranks of the National Liberation Front, in which Duan had played a large organizational role in the South in the late forties.

In carefully worded speeches Truong Chinh criticized the mounting economic problems, the assaults which culminated in the 1968 Tet offensive against the cities. Instead he urged a protracted war to wear down the United States.

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## Sian Leader ees No Break In Arms Issue

Commonwealth Aides  
Back to Avoid Clash

By Henry Kamin

NGAPORE, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Commonwealth, said yesterday that "a large area of common agreement" was being maintained in the region.

Playing at a news conference to home concerning the wide opposition to Britain's plan to sell arms to South Africa, Mr. Lee indicated a belief that no nation would leave the Commonwealth during the conference, which will end Friday.

He said a working group was preparing compromise language on a "Declaration of Commonwealth Principles," introduced by Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, leader of the opposition to the British position.

Mr. Lee said: "If we can find a way to words which we can all agree to, it will help to make the position with their own more easier."

### Key Passage

One key passage in Mr. Kaunda's declaration would pledge signers to give assistance to countries that are made racial discrimination a national policy.

Mr. Lee indicated a belief, shared by knowledgeable observers, that the compromise would mean a concession of principles by party, but rather an agreement to avoid joining the issue at conference.

Mr. Lee said that he expected allies to maintain their positions on the South African question about bringing the issue to a head here. He said that British Prime Minister Edward Heath did not choose the conference venue for a definite announcement of the arms sale but did reserve such an announcement for the House of Commons.

The belief among observers here that the British prime minister shows no sign of a softening of his position and could be expected to go through with his plan.

### No Walkouts Seen

Mr. Lee said that he did not expect "any mass walkouts" to other point of view at the conference because "this isn't a Billy Graham session," but said he expected no walkouts either.

The test of this optimism will come Tuesday, when the conference discusses the South African question as a separate item on the agenda. African leaders, who have held frequent meetings with the press, deny that they have come here to disrupt the conference or the Commonwealth but have refused to disclose what their tactics would be.

The West African Commonwealth members have been less lively engaged, nor have the 16 nations of the Caribbean indicated any intention of disrupting the conference. The Caribbean states most of the 11 countries of the Commonwealth appear to be happy about the British actions, many of them apparently attach importance to a principle of national sovereignty that precludes Commonwealth interference in the affairs of a fellow member.

### Compromise Effort

A compromise effort that is in little chance of acceptance, an island state in the Indian Ocean, today repeated an offer to grant Britain a naval base. This, according to the Maldivian foreign minister, Geoffrey A. Ali, would replace the facilities South Africa in return for which it is planning to sell arms to the island.

Mr. Ali contends that the growing dependence of the Soviet Union on the Indian Ocean necessitates the sale of naval arms to South Africa. He said the offer was made in the context of a "peaceful" argument, two Soviet warships arrived within sight of the conference hall yesterday while Mr. Ali was speaking. They were from the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean.

## Plant Gets High In Champagne

SYDNEY, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Paul Harvey-Green says alcohol is good for "all living things" as he fed it to a sunflower at his home in a Sydney suburb.

The plant did not do too well on beer or spirits. But when Mr. Harvey-Green poured four bottles of champagne over it every week, the flower started to shoot up by four inches a day and now stands taller than 12 feet, 9 inches.

### Paris Amusements

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LAST STOP—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, winding up a European fact-finding tour, was received yesterday in Bonn by Chancellor Willy Brandt. With them are Averell Harriman and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

## Muskie Shows Optimism After Kosygin Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie said yesterday that his four-hour meeting with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin Friday had left him encouraged about the prospects for an agreement on limiting strategic arms and for further joint Soviet-American scientific projects.

The Maine Democrat indicated, however, that sharp differences remain on ways to bring peace to the Middle East.

At a news conference before his departure for West Germany, Sen. Muskie said that, on the whole, he had gained a "most favorable" impression of Mr. Kosygin, whom he described as a man deeply interested in improving the Soviet standard of living. Mr. Kosygin, he noted, shares his "enthusiasm" for

environmental and pollution problems.

Sen. Muskie appeared quite relaxed and in good spirits but was reluctant to provide details about what Mr. Kosygin had told him on major international issues. But he was quite willing to discuss what he told the Russians.

"My objective was to indicate that, by and large, the American people would like to see a constructive improvement in our relations," Sen. Muskie said. Because of long periods of hostility, "it is always a problem for the average American as well as the average Soviet (citizen) to identify the ultimate intentions of the other side," he said he told Mr. Kosygin.

"There is a tendency to believe that the ultimate intention of the other side is hostile and this is exacerbated from time to time by developments of incidents in either country that are misinterpreted or misunderstood in the other country," Sen. Muskie continued.

The senator said the recent incidents caused by the Jewish Defense League against Soviet representatives in the United States "relate to the Leningrad trials... and the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union."

"I think both sides ought to focus on that rather than on the harassment that take place... I hope responsible leaders on both sides would discourage such incidents. They're not helpful, they poison the atmosphere and diminish the prospects for talks and agreements in the more substantive areas," Sen. Muskie said.

On the strategic arms talks, now adjourned until March 15 in Vienna, Sen. Muskie said that he finds both the American and Soviet attitudes to be "very positive."

He stressed the need for an early agreement because he believes the current time is "a period of maximum possibility for agreement because of a relative balance in nuclear arms."

Sen. Muskie, who is regarded as a likely contender for the 1972 Democratic party presidential nomination, said that Mr. Kosygin and he spoke "on fundamental questions" which separate the two countries, "and not upon the harassment and incidents which exacerbate the differences."

"I found that encouraging and 'positive,'" he said. "There are obviously harsh judgments on each side about the other. There was no reluctance to examine them and discuss them, but the whole emphasis was positive."

Commenting on the Middle East, which he had visited before coming to Moscow, the senator said that everyone says he is for peace but his talks here indicated that there is no change in the current positions. He said he hoped the renewed talks with special envoy Gunnar V. Jarring would be successful.

### Approves Brandt Policy

BONN, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Sen. Muskie said here today he considers West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy toward the

Communist bloc as "positive, forthcoming and creative."

The senator made the comment at an airport news conference following an hour-long talk with Mr. Brandt. Bonn was the final stop on his fact-finding tour.

The conversation centered on Mr. Brandt's attempt to negotiate a lowering of tensions with the Communist bloc based on non-aggression treaties.

"I like it," Sen. Muskie said of Mr. Brandt's policy. "It is positive, forthcoming and creative. Risks? Yes. But an enlightened willingness to take risks can do nothing but serve our best interests."

The senator later left Germany to return to Washington.

## Paul Gekker, 53, Federal Reserve Economist, Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Paul Gekker, 53, senior economist in the international finance division of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, died yesterday.

A native of London, Mr. Gekker received bachelor's and master's degrees in international economics from George Washington University. He did additional graduate work there and was also a lecturer and academic consultant on Soviet economics.

He served in the U.S. Army during World War II and later was an intelligence research specialist at the State Department. He also had served as economic and financial officer at the American Embassy in Stockholm.

A specialist on Soviet and Eastern European economic and financial systems, he had been with the board of governors since 1960. He was the author of numerous articles for professional journals.

Philippe Thys

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (AP).—Cyclist Philippe Thys, three times winner of the Tour de France, died here today. Mr. Thys, 80, a Belgian, won the Tour in 1913, 1914 and 1920.

### Alexandros Vamvakis

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Alexandros Vamvakis, 81, a former politician and distinguished jurist, died yesterday. Although he founded parties and led various political groups, and although he was considered to be the most outstanding Greek legal mind of his time, Mr. Vamvakis only managed to be elected to parliament once, in 1946.

## At Least 16 Die In West Bengal Wave of Violence

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—At least 16 persons were killed in a single 24-hour period for several weeks—came as police asked for an extra 150,000 men to maintain order during the voting in India's general elections in March.

The death toll included three persons killed in clashes between supporters of the ruling Congress party and Bengal's Marxist Communist party.

The body of a policeman was found with knife wounds in East Calcutta. About 50 policemen have been killed in West Bengal in recent months and 400 persons have been killed in clashes since August.

West Bengal's 21.5 million voters will elect 40 members of the central Parliament and a new State Assembly on March 9—after voting in the general election is over.

## 3,000 Protest Order To Deport Dutschke

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—About 3,000 students from ten British universities demonstrated peacefully today against the government's decision to deport Rudi Dutschke, the former West German student leader.

Mounted police cordoned off Prime Minister Edward Heath's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street as the demonstrators marched past the area on their way from Hyde Park to Trafalgar Square.

### In Gierlek's First Month

## Optimism on New Regime Fades in Poland

By James Feron

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Expressions of disillusion appear to be seeping through some levels of Polish society as the new government of Edward Gierlek, the Communist party leader, nears its first month in office.

The optimism that swept the nation with Wladyslaw Gomulka's resignation as party chief can still be felt, observers note, but it is tinged now with impatience and distrust.

A scientist who worked once in Western laboratories watched the evening television news in Warsaw a few nights ago and finally said sharply, "Nothing has changed."

Most of the program had been devoted to scenes of national lead-

ers visiting industrial sites or greeting workers' delegations. Considerable time was devoted to production statistics.

Observers here tend to look first to the written word for clues to changes in political direction and so far they say they have seen none. "Perhaps we will see a wider spectrum of commentary," a diplomat said, "but not so far."

The reactions to Mr. Gierlek's economic policy—he had vowed to begin work to correct the mistakes of the Gomulka government—are widely mixed almost a month after the change in leadership Dec. 20 that stemmed from riots in port cities against price increases.

Polish housewives have found that the food shortages troubling the nation under Mr. Gomulka have largely disappeared. Choices of meat seem to be available in all categories.

But economic assistance allotted to the lowest wage earners and those on fixed incomes to soften the impact of food-price rises has satisfied only those categories of Polish consumers.

Some Poles, especially the shipyard workers who began the riots, remain obviously dissatisfied. "While others wait somewhat impatiently to see how the many economic directives and expressions of intent will be translated into reality," the unsettled conditions in the shipyards, where workers have been engaging in token slowdowns, could develop into Mr. Gierlek's first public problem, especially if the authorities move against the workers.

The decision ended months of speculation about Montecristo. There were reports that the state wanted to sell it. But the National Research Council and other state agencies asked the government to maintain it as a nature reserve because of its unusual flora and fauna.

### Gierlek Visits Czechs

PRAGUE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Mr. Gierlek and Premier Ploir Jaksowicz flew home to Warsaw last night after a six-hour official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The Polish leaders met Czechoslovak Communist party First Secretary Gustav Husak, Premier Ladomir Strougal and leading party functionaries.

Their trip, in a series of get-acquainted visits to Soviet bloc nations, was the third in the last two weeks. Last Monday the two men visited East Berlin, and had gone to Moscow the preceding week.

## European Council To Criticize U.S. Over Greek Arms

STRAZBOURG, France, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A Council of Europe report scheduled to be presented to the 17-nation body at the end of the month strongly criticizes the United States for resuming arms sales to Greece, a Council source said yesterday.

The report made by Dutch Sen. Max van der Stoep will be read to the Council on Jan. 28.

Sen. Van der Stoep, a member of the Council's political commission, said that U.S. reasoning that Greece was moving toward a constitutional regime was totally incomprehensible, the source said.

The source said that Sen. Van der Stoep concluded that "The men who govern Greece prove more and more by their acts that their objective does not consist in any way of leading Greece back to democracy."

### Amerika Haus Bombed

MUNICH, Jan. 17 (AP).—A bomb exploded in the deserted Amerika Haus cultural center in Munich Friday night, breaking windows and setting some draperies afire. Police estimated damage at more than \$1,000. There were no injuries.

## For the first time: SPANISH COUTURE

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The program which will finish about 4 p.m. will include a 2 p.m. luncheon to be held in the same building.

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For further information:

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SLIDE, SISTER, SLIDE—Two Roman Catholic nuns whoosh down the square of Fornovo near Parma, Italy.



Stennis's New Tune

# A Vietnam Hawk's Sound of the Dove

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON (WP). — "I think that the extent to which the Vietnam war problem was a civil war was not fully recognized in the beginning." The speaker? Would you believe, Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee?

There was more. "I totally reject the concept advocated from time to time," Sen. Stennis said, "that the President has certain inherent powers as commander in chief which enable him to extensively commit major forces to combat without congressional consent. As one senator, I am striving to help perfect a more realistic method that Congress shall use in providing explicit authority for the President to repel an attack, but requiring congressional authorization before hostilities can be extended for an appreciable time."

## Disengagement Sought

But Sen. Stennis, like the dove, wanted the course of U.S. policy to be disengagement, not escalation. More than that, Mr. Stennis, too, is saying "No more Vietnam," and he is indicating some readiness to go part of the way down the road with the Senate liberals to try to assure that result.

This new emphasis on Sen. Stennis's part does not represent a sudden or mass turnaround by those senators who have supported the Vietnam war—it is rather one step in an evolutionary process that has materialized during the agonizing years of the war. This evolution, while never so evident in public as the growing protest of those who opposed the war, is at least equally significant in the long run—if not more so.

The point at which the disaffection in hawkish ranks began to reveal itself can be marked with considerable precision. It was on July 10, 1967, Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., the Senate's most prestigious member and Sen. Stennis's predecessor as Armed Services Committee chairman, served notice that the executive branch, in its readiness to commit forces abroad, had finally—in his view—gone too far.

The event he had in mind was the dispatch of three U.S. Military Air Transport planes and just over 100 men to the Congo. Mr. Russell, who usually relies on the Senate floor mainly to support the use of American military power, suddenly registered his "earnest protest" against any involvement in the Congo.

## Devoted to Defense

"Mr. President," he told a hushed Senate, "I have spent most of my career here in the Senate laboring and working to try to assure that the armed strength of these United States is sufficient to defend the people of this country—but I have not spent that time and effort striving to create forces that would be sent all over the world under such circumstances as those people are doing."

"Senators might say: 'There are only about 100 of them—about 60 Air Force people and 40 paratroopers.' But Mr. President, Vietnam started out with a force not much larger than this..." Sen. Stennis continued, "If we have not already learned a lesson by going in alone (in Vietnam) and getting unnecessarily involved on the other side of the world, we will never learn it."

The sudden line-drawing by Sen. Russell and Sen. Stennis on that was quite small matter in the Johnson administration's eyes, but the executive branch like a thunderbolt. Because the Russells and the Stennises took the position that once U.S. power has been committed, it must be vigorously supported to sustain American honor, that warning did not then halt or impede the further increase of U.S. forces in Vietnam. But it was a danger flag flying over different involvements elsewhere.

Only those with long memories would recall that Sen. Russell, along with Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader, in 1954 adamantly opposed major U.S. intervention in what was then the French Indochina war. Sen. Stennis, that year, in a series of Senate speeches, sounded like the doves of later years—he warned that the United States was slipping, "inch by inch," into war in Indochina without approval of the American people.

## Back to '54 Stand

So, in a way, Sen. Stennis, last week in Jackson, was coming back to where he had been in 1954—recognizing now that the ability of the United States to wield its power as it wished had diminished drastically in the intervening years. Sen. Stennis declared, "The point I cannot too strongly emphasize is that those who have served in Vietnam should not feel their service has been in vain." He had come full circle, with a war and a severe challenge to American honor in between.



A "resettled" South African child.

# Pack, Black Man, and Move

By Nadine Gordimer

JOHANNESBURG.—Americans who are repelled by a color bar, but are at least prepared to consider that the South African "separate development" political philosophy of apartheid may be something other than Jim Crow legislation under another name, have said that they did not know what to think of the South African government's resettlement schemes for blacks. Living so far away, ignorant of local conditions, is one qualified to judge?

There are many white South Africans living in the country who express similar reservations. Isn't decentralization vital for industrialized countries? Isn't it a good idea to clear rural areas? Policies aside—and in South Africa, separate development purports to aim at the eventual partition of the country, along lines laid down exclusively by the whites, between black and white—don't the industrial planners and community development experts know best?

I would say to Americans what I have said to my fellow white South Africans. You know well enough to eat when hungry, don't you? To turn on the heat when you're cold? To choose a place to live at the rent you can afford, on a transport route convenient to your work, and the pursuit of your interests?

## No Expertise Needed

That is all the expertise needed to judge the reasonable needs of any fellow human being. Forget about his color or "what he was used to"; he hungers, thirsts, and must work for a living just as you do. It is too easy for us to shelter behind the analyses of the behavioral sciences, that serve to rationalize the American "hamlet" system in Vietnam as the "rationalization" of society rather than the waging of war, and the crypto-behavioral theory of apartheid that rationalizes arbitrary resettlement in South Africa on the premise that affinity of skin-color and race overrides all other human needs.

In South Africa, in ten years, 800,000 black people have been

Nadine Gordimer lives in Johannesburg. Her most recent novel is "A Guest of Honour." This article is a New York Times special feature.

moved from their homes because the lands on which they were living—and some had been settled up to a hundred years—have been declared "black spots" in a white area. The moves are decreed under laws they had no voice in making, since they had no vote. They are poor people, who live humbly where they were, do not imagine that they are set down in some sort of model village, the shell of a bright new community waiting to be inhabited.

They are usually eventually granted some sort of compensation for the houses they leave behind to be bulldozed, but where they are sent, there are no new ones at best, some basic building materials may be supplied, and they are expected to build new homes themselves, living meanwhile in tents that may or may not be supplied. There may be water nearby, and fuel; often they must walk miles for these necessities. If they are rural people and are moved to a bit of ground classified non-rural, they must sell their cattle before they go.

The bit of ground may be near a white town where work is available, or may not—it has not proved to be part of the "planning" to insure in advance that those who lose employment by the move shall be provided with alternative employment where they are ordered to live. Some settlements consist entirely of unemployed—officially termed "surplus people," "redundant people," "non-productive people"—except out of the towns since they cannot serve as units of labor.

The physical conditions of resettlement are practically, without exception, of such desolation that, confronted with them, one is almost unable to think beyond bread and latrines. The sense of urgency aroused on behalf of people who are struggling for existence has been reduced to a search for wood to make

a fire, a bucket of clean water to drink, 20 cents to pay a busfare to a clinic, is inclined to set the mind safely on ameliorating such unthinkable concrete hardships. Newspaper accounts of these conditions have led the public of Johannesburg, for example, to do what is known locally as "opening the heart" to pour forth from the cornucopia of white plenty, blankets, food and medicine to worm, feed and tend the tattered, shivering black "towns."

This is done in the name of common humanity. But in the name of common humanity, how do white people manage to close their minds to the implications of the resettlement policy while at the same time "opening their hearts" to its callous and inevitable results? In the second richest country in Africa, in the new decade of the 20th century, choosing to manipulate the lives of a voteless and powerless indigenous majority in accordance with a theory of color preference, we in South Africa are reproducing the living conditions of 19th-century European famine victims allowed to labor under suffering in another country. In a world with a vast refugee problem still unresolved from the last world war and the lesser ones that have succeeded it, we who have never suffered the destruction of our own soil and cities have created encampments of the people living like the homeless refugees of Palestine, Biafra and Vietnam.

Every human life, however humble it has been, has a context-meshed of familiar expertise—social, religious, political, and one-half million giving in terms of activity in relation to environment. Call it "home," if you like. To be transported out of this on a government truck one morning and put down in an uninhabited place in a world with a vast refugee problem still unresolved from the last world war and the lesser ones that have succeeded it, we who have never suffered the destruction of our own soil and cities have created encampments of the people living like the homeless refugees of Palestine, Biafra and Vietnam.

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# Nixon's Best Intentions Mired in Vietnam

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON (WP).—President Nixon has repeatedly expressed his desire to put the United States in the forefront of the fight to improve the environment. But now that he has a real chance to contribute decisively to ecological progress on a worldwide scale, he seems to be contradicting his own rhetoric.

The President's chance to prevent further environmental erosion lies in his interpretation of the 1955 Geneva Protocol prohibiting gas and bacteriological warfare. After teratological warfare. After gathering dust for 15 years, the protocol will finally come up for Senate ratification soon.

Even though he took the initiative in reviving the moribund protocol, the President has extracted some of its sharpest teeth by contending that it should not be construed to outlaw the chemical weapons that destroy vegetation.

In other words, Nixon appears to hold that the direct use of modern scientific techniques to slaughter people is bad—but that indirectly killing or stunning them by obliterating their crops and other means of survival is acceptable.

## Wreaked Havoc

The only visible motive the President could have for adopting this illogical position is his reluctance to concede in the face of all evidence that the defoliants and other herbicides have not only been militarily ineffective in Vietnam but have wreaked havoc on the lives of thousands of innocent survivors in that beleaguered land.

ship on a progressive issue is being thwarted by its fiscal commitment to Vietnam.

Indeed, one of the only two countries that stands alongside the United States in refusing to ban chemical warfare is Portugal, which is using defoliants against guerrillas in Angola in an effort to maintain its colonial power there. Clearly, the White House is not in the best of company.

This was dramatically illustrated a year ago, when the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to ban chemical warfare. Because of its Vietnam involvement, only Australia stood in the three-nation minority with the United States and Portugal.

The human impact of herbicides has been amply proved in Vietnam, where destructive spraying by U.S. aircraft has cut off about 600,000 civilians from normal food supplies. Most of these people are mountain tribesmen, regarded by the Saigon regime to be an inferior race.

Defoliation of swamps has upset the ecological balance in many areas by destroying the spawning grounds for fish, a main protein staple in the Vietnamese diet. Large forest tracts have also been eliminated by defoliation, thereby ruining much of Vietnam's timber industry.

After 60,000 tons of it were spread over Vietnam, the use of a herbicide called "Agent Orange" was recently stopped when it was suspected of causing birth defects. But two other herbicides still used are chemicals banned in the United States because of their high toxic content.

Even from a practical military viewpoint, chemicals have mostly proved to be "counter-

productive," as Army jargon would put it.

Interviews with numerous Viet Cong prisoners and defectors, conducted by the Rand Corp., the U.S. Information Agency and the American military itself, have shown almost no correlation between the spraying and the enemy's capacity to obtain food.

Surveys of Vietnamese civilians indicate, however, that they blame herbicides for all kinds of real and imaginary ills. One peasant typically attributed his daughter's death to defoliation—even though defoliants were not used within 50 miles of his village.

Fishily then, the political and psychological drawbacks of chemical warfare far outweigh their dubious military utility. And for that reason, Communist propaganda stresses the ravages of defoliation.

Looking beyond Vietnam, the administration's decision to sidestep the ban on chemical weapons could prompt any little country with a miniature laboratory and a crop-dusting airplane to devastate its neighbor. For herbicides are about as easy to concoct as hair tonic.

A quiet crusade to persuade the White House to reverse its stand on the Geneva Protocol is currently being led by a group of young State Department officials, all Vietnam veterans. But they are bucking the Pentagon, the chemical industry lobby and sheer bureaucratic inertia.

If they fail, the herbicide question could end up in the Senate as a partisan issue. The President still has the opportunity to block that possibility by broadening the interpretation of the protocol to put the United States into step with the rest of mankind.

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

# Berrigan Brothers Caught In 'Agony of the Times'

By J. Anthony Lukas

NEW YORK (NYT).—When Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation finally captured the Rev. Daniel J. Berrigan on Block Island last August, one of them is said to have intoned under his breath: "Ad maiorem dei gloriam" (the Jesuit motto meaning "For the greater glory of God").

Considering the Catholic background of many FBI men, it would not be surprising if some agents regarded Dan Berrigan's pursuit as a holy mission. For Dan and his brother Philip are very different from the Barry Fitzgerald-at-Notre Dame image of the Irish Roman Catholic priest.

The Berrigans, sons of a second-generation Irish-American railroad engineer, began their religious careers in orthodox enough fashion: Dan, by undertaking the rigorous, 13-year training to become a Jesuit, Phil, a Josephite, by serving urban parishes and schools in New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore. As late as 1962, a young priest described Dan as a "chubby, well-fed" priest moulting "pontifications."

But in the mid-60s, both men became caught up in the agony of their times. For Dan, the compelling issue was Vietnam. Much influenced by the French worker-priests who had fought in the resistance, he began to picket, sit-ins and teach-ins. For Phil, then a curate in a black ghetto parish in Baltimore, the radicalizing issue was race. Rejecting the traditional isolated stance of the church, he worked with CORE and the Urban League, went on freedom rides in the South, raised scholarship funds for black students.

## Catonville

The Berrigan's full emergence as leaders of the militant Catholic left came in May, 1968, when they and seven others based draft files in Catonsville, Md., and then voluntarily gave themselves up to the police. For this, both were sentenced to three years in prison.

But in April, 1970, they did not turn themselves in to begin serving their sentences. Phil allowed himself to be caught ten days later, but Dan managed to remain fugitive for four months, evading police, interviews to newspapers and magazines and even preaching a sermon in a Philadelphia church before the FBI caught up with him on Block Island.

Dan Berrigan explained his decision to become a fugitive this way: "The courts have become more and more the instruments of the war-makers. Christians, therefore, unthinkingly submit before such power? We judge not."

But even underground, the Berrigans rejected the violent posture of much of the new left. "The ratio of despair and violence in the movement is in direct proportion to the absence of growth of spirit," Dan said.

Thus, when J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee last November that Dan and Phil had led a plot to kidnap a White House aide, many people regarded the allegations as another chapter in the bureau's continuing feud with the Berrigans or an attempt to wheedle funds from the senators by scaring them.

These skeptics noted that Mr. Hoover had revealed the plot while asking Congress for \$14.5 million to provide 1,000 additional agents, that he provided little detail and no supporting evidence and, most important, that no indictment had been brought.

So there was some astonishment in radical-liberal circles last Tuesday, when a federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa., handed down indictments of six persons, including Philip Berrigan, on charges of conspiracy to kidnap Henry Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and to blow up the heating systems of federal buildings in Washington. Dan Berrigan was among seven other persons who were named as co-conspirators, but were not indicted.

In a statement issued from prison, the Berrigans called the charges a "fabrication by the government" designed to "destroy the peace movement."

But the indictment gives some doubts amidst the indignation. Could the Berrigans actually contemplate kidnapping and the use of explosives? Until the government presents its evidence, one can deal only in probabilities, and there are some on each side of the question. Among those pointing in the negative:

● Kidnapping is effective only if people believe that the hostages may face death or some severe bodily harm. Those who know the Berrigans say they are such firm believers in

the sanctity of life that they could never threaten death.

● The Catholic resistance had been so disturbed by even the slight force required to get past clerks at the Catonsville draft board that the destruction of most other draft records was conducted at night to avoid any need for physical constraint. Considerable constraint would be required in any kidnapping.

● The Berrigans have operated rather shrewdly underground. It is difficult to believe they would plan such a complex operation while in prison and all their communications were subject to official scrutiny. Many of the specific acts alleged in the indictment concern the passing of communications to and from the Berrigans.

## On the other hand:

● In some conspiracies alleged by the government—notably that of the Chicago Eight—the defendants came from widely divergent segments of the movement and some did not even know each other. Catholic activists concede that most of the men involved in last week's indictment came from the same religious community and had worked together.

● While underground, the Berrigans are said to have talked about "upping the air" in Catholic resistance activists. They are said to have discussed such disruptive actions as blocking traffic on the road around Washington by systematic stalling of autos and tying up business the stock exchange by encircling thousands of people buy single shares of security on the same day.



Sister Elizabeth McAlister

● The group the government accuses of planning the Washington operation—the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Life—was a real group and carried out some actions, including destruction of draft records in Philadelphia and General Electric Co. records in Washington. But several members say on one of those indicted—Fath Joseph R. Wenderoth—belong to the group and that, in any case, it has not been active over a year.

● Philip Berrigan, who is a battlefield commission World War II, is known as a bold planner of Catholic resistance operations. From the point of view, if Catholics intended such an action in Washington, he would have been a logical one to plan it.

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The Rev. Philip Berrigan

# Sketches of the Accused

Following are sketches of those indicted in connection with alleged plot to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President, and to blow up heating systems in federal buildings of those listed as co-conspirators but not indicted, as compiled by The Associated Press and The New York Times.

## The Defendants

The Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, 47, a pacifist priest, is now serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence in the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., for destruction of Selective Service records in Catonsville, Md., in 1968. He was also convicted in a 1967 raid by pacifists in which blood was poured on draft files in Baltimore and was sentenced to six years on that charge. He was to have surrendered April 8, 1970, to begin his sentence after losing appeals to higher courts. He did not surrender and was arrested as a fugitive April 21 by the FBI.

Edgar Ahmad, 40, of Chicago, is a fellow of the Adlai Stevenson Institute for International Affairs at the University of Chicago. A citizen of Pakistan, Mr. Ahmad holds a doctorate from Princeton and has been at the institute for more than a year, working in the field of social change and international relations. He has written a number of articles on revolutionary and guerrilla movements and government responses to them. His wife, Julie, is a teacher. They have no children. Friends say that they were married by the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, brother of Father Philip, in Connecticut. His father, a Pakistani official, was assassinated when Mr. Ahmad was a child.

The Rev. Neil Raymond McLaughlin, 30, a priest, had been assigned to St. Martin's parish, in a black area of West Baltimore. He was ordered to leave his assignment last February after he admitted tampering with draft records in 1969. While

awaiting a new assignment, received \$242 monthly from the archdiocese and odd jobs to add to his income. The Rev. Joseph Kerse, 35, a priest in the St. Mary's Archdiocese, was ordained seven years ago. He was assistant pastor at St. Vincent Paul Church in Baltimore until last February, when he was relieved of his duties; admitting tampering with records. He was ordered to leave his assignment last February after he admitted tampering with records. He has publicly said that he is a member of the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Life. He said that the Berrigans were not members and tried that the conspiracy planning a bombing or kidnapping.

Sister Elizabeth McAlister is a nun serving at Marygrove College in Tarrytown, N.Y. She was born Maureen McAlister and was raised in Mount N.J. She has been a member of the Sacred Heart of Mary for more than 11 years and in a convent in New York City.

Anthony Scoblick, 30, a former Jesuit priest, is a Baltimore Archdiocese and of former U.S. Rep. James Scoblick of Archdiocese. A younger Mr. Scoblick is married to a former nun in the Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary. He was last July in the St. Martin's parish in Baltimore, though Mr. Scoblick had told he had met the then-fug priest only once.

Lord, Pa. He has been arrested twice in anti-war demonstrations. In 1966, he was one of American pacifists who expelled from South Viet for demonstrating against war in Saigon.

Sister Joseph Egan, 32, a member of the Sacred Heart of Mary. She lives with other nuns of the teaching order in West 40th Street.

Sister Beverly Bell, 43, is a member of the Sacred Heart of Mary. She is listed by the Justice Department as living in Washington at 1833 Corcoran St. N.W. However, a woman at that address said yesterday that neither of the two lived there.

Thomas Davidson, 26, is a member of the Justice Department living in Washington at 1833 Corcoran St. N.W. However, a woman at that address said yesterday that neither of the two lived there.

William C. Davidson, 43, is chairman of the physics department of Haverford College, a Quaker institution in Haver-

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## Eurobonds

## North Americans Back in Market, Cutting Coupon Level 1/4 Point

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Jan. 17.—It was shortly after 10 a.m. that the Eurobond market last week. Interest rates dropped another notch, a total of new issues announced or offered in 1971 through the \$200 million level as though it were the paper and the first North American notations of the new market made an appearance. Steady volume of "another 18," while admittedly premature, were popping up around market seemingly impervious to the old digestive problems associated with a stable run of issues.

The North American issues, both from familiar faces—Telecommunications and Ispah's subsidiary International Standard Electric Corp. and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. ISSEC has announced a \$25 million, 16-year issue and Ontario a \$35 million, 15-year offering. Both carry indications of a 1 1/2 percent coupon, with a quarter-point from the previous prevailing rate. At the same time, Iceland's 10 million, 15-year offering had a coupon shaved to 8 3/4 percent from 9 percent and was led at 89 to yield 8.87 to maturity. And the Italian state-owned \$50 million, 15-year issue came out with an 8 3/4 percent coupon at par.

On the secondary market, Iceland promptly went to 100 1/4, which cut the yield to 8.75 percent, and Ferrovie, which on a point or so to put the yield in the 8.80 range. A new wave of downward pressure hit the dollar market.

Spain's Eurobonds 100 million denominated mark, 15-year offering came to market with an 8 1/4 percent coupon at 89 1/2 and Italy's Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilita announced that its 100 million DM, 20-year issue would carry an 8 percent coupon, although the discount is expected to be greater than that on Eurobonds.

And Eurofina announced an issue rather more on the "private" side of the market—it is going to a very few underwriters—of 60 million DM, 15 years at 7 3/4 percent priced at par.

Van der Grinten is raising 40 million guilders in five-year, 7 3/4 percent notes at 89 3/4, following Australia's successful issue at under 8 percent. And a Scandinavian borrower in Units of Account is expected rather soon.

The international interest-rate game continues at its merry pace. The U.S. prime rate has come down almost once a week since November, with the spread between that and dollar Eurobond rates doubling since September to over 2 percentage points at present. An attempt to cut back on that spread by JPM&C and Ontario was stymied Friday as the prime rate dropped again.

The whole situation has been moving in the not-altogether-unpleasant position of feeling around for a rate floor which seems long in coming, and as the rates go down a broader range of issues is drawn into the market.

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Jan. 10	Jan. 3	Jan. 11
Commodity Index	106.8	106.7	114.1
Currency in circ.	\$56,887,000	\$57,021,000	\$53,400,000
Total loans	\$83,518,000	\$83,571,000	\$81,840,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,413,000	2,368,000	2,541,000
Auto production	178,241	178,241	143,750
Daily oil prod. (bbl.)	10,040,000	9,845,000	9,828,000
Freight car loadings	447,258	389,749	433,500
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr.	31,128,000	29,072,000	30,760,000
Business failures	208	178	173

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, railroads, steel, and electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	December	Prior Month	1969
	1970	1970	1969
Employed	78,514,000	78,741,000	78,758,000
Unemployed	4,636,000	4,607,000	2,628,000
Industrial production	161.4	162.3	171.1
*Personal income	\$312,400,000	\$309,500,000	\$285,500,000
*Money supply	\$213,500,000	\$213,500,000	\$199,700,000
Consumer's Price Index	137.8	137.6	137.8
*Federal Reserve	\$100,430,000	\$98,228,000	\$98,385,000
*Exports	\$3,462,000	\$3,708,000	\$3,367,000
*Imports	\$3,462,000	\$3,528,000	\$3,213,700

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports are as compiled and employment are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The Federal Reserve Board's money supply is total currency in circulation plus demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

With rates moving under 6 percent on the short-term Eurobond market, cash looking for a high yield is apparently not confining itself to the new issues.

## New Inflationary Pressures Hit U.S. Economy; Stock Market Up Slightly on Heavy Volume

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).

The rising tide of support for some form of government intervention to control inflation swelled last week after sharp price increases on several key construction products were announced by the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Although the nation's second largest steel producer indicated it felt amply justified in raising prices by more than 12 percent because of its sorely depressed profit situation, the price action was quickly denounced publicly by the White House and privately by many other commentators. And yesterday, the nation's top producer, U.S. Steel, said it was raising prices by 6.3 percent on major construction products.

As the business week ended on Friday, it was uncertain what the next move in the well-watched steel game would be, but the ultimate outcome seemed to be assured, and it would be this: More "jawboning" by the administration to head off excessively high price and wage increases plus tougher actions to implement the vocalizing than those taken in the lumber, copper and oil price actions in the last two years.

Fear of Exacerbation Critics complained that the steel-price increases jeopardized hopes for any significant improvement this year in the battle to curb cost-push inflation and would tend to harden steel labor's posture in wage bargaining this summer.

One observer noted that there was hope—and some evidence—around the middle of last year that the pace of price inflation

was ebbing a bit, but was quickening again toward the year's end. And compensation per man-hour in the private economy was increasing at a rapid 7.8 percent annual rate in the third quarter of 1970, the latest period reported.

The fear now is that steel-price increases could exacerbate the whole price-wage situation.

That subject is likely to be a central theme of the annual State of the Union, budget and economic reports to be issued by the administration in the next two weeks.

These documents very likely will stress the need for wage-price restraint to accompany the liberal fiscal policy that will be pursued in the next fiscal year.

They will probably project a sliding unemployment rate, lessened inflation and strong growth in an economy throwing off sufficient revenues to hold the deficit perhaps below \$10 billion.

Congressional Hearings The general economic situation—6 percent unemployment and 5 percent inflation—will also get an extensive public airing starting Friday when the Congressional Joint Economic Committee starts hearings even before all of the administration's messages are made public. The group will also look into the deteriorating financial situation of state and local governments.

While the steel-price controversy occupied center stage last week in the economic theater, there were other important happenings in the wings. President Nixon, displaying his activist economic strategy, played a principal role in the leading acts, first authorizing a new system of depreciation allowances to help business step up its capital spending to add to the economy and then criticizing strongly the price announcement in the steel industry.

Meanwhile, there were these other highly significant developments: a reduction in mortgage-rate ceilings on federally backed home loans to 7 1/2 percent from 8 percent; the first rise in the nation's industrial production since last summer; another 1/4 percent cut in the prime rate; a reduction of 2 1/2 cents a pound on copper, and a \$5.2 billion jump in personal income last month.

The decline in interest rates on mortgages supported by the (Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market scored big gains last week, the fourth consecutive week that both markets advanced.

Brokers noted that they were particularly pleased with the performance of the Counter market and attributed it to the steadily increasing participation by the general public. However, they stressed that the growing interest by small investors in the Counter issues is still of modest proportions and is concentrated mostly in quality issues. In commenting on this, one broker said, "Let's hope they suddenly don't go wild and start buying the cats and dogs."

The better performance of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which ended on Friday at 23.52, up 0.43 for the week.

Volume on the Amex rose to 21,567,895 shares from 18,052,045 shares in the preceding week.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues traded Over-the-Counter climbed 13.17 points to end the week at 380.13. This was the index's biggest weekly rise in months.

Among the better gainers in the Counter market, Tampax soared 7 1/2; Cosmetics Yours gained 3 5/8; Alexander & Alexander climbed 3 1/2; Alper Computer was up 4 1/4; First Boston Corp. rose 2 5/8; Gaynor-Stafford, Inc. advanced 2 1/2; and Brenco, Inc. jumped 2 points.

Institutional buying and the easier credit policy of the Federal Reserve Board sent most of the bank issues higher in very active trading. Pittsburgh National was up 3; the National Bank of Detroit gained 2 1/2; Fidelity Corp. of Pennsylvania added 2 and Mellon National rose 1 1/2 points.

Dealer and institutional buying buoyed the insurance group on moderate trading. Franklin Life advanced 3 while Connecticut General and Crum Foster each added 1 1/2 points.

## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg

High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg			
Essex Incorp	394	394	+3/4	Highway Instrum	8	4 7/8	5
Equity Oil Co. 40	91 1/2	91 1/2	0	Hausman Exp	11	9 1/2	11
Equi Tech Ind	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
Essex Systems Co	134	134	1/4	Hawthorn Financ	5	11	11 1/2
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# Colts Are Super: Field Goal Tops Cowboys, 16-13

## 'Brien Kicks 32 Yarder With 9 Seconds to Play

LAMAR, Fla., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Jim O'Brien kicked a 32-yard field goal with nine seconds left today to give the Baltimore Colts a 16-13 victory over the Dallas Cowboys in the Super Bowl.

The Colts, who suffered a crushing defeat in the Super Bowl last year, were set up when the Colts' defense forced a punt from the Cowboys. The Colts' defense, which was led by linebacker Mike Clark, forced the Cowboys to punt on a 3rd-and-10 play. The Colts' defense, which was led by Mike Clark, forced the Cowboys to punt on a 3rd-and-10 play.

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COWBOY BREAKS IN COLT—Dallas linebacker Lee Roy Jordan forces Baltimore quarterback Johnny Unitas to fumble in second period of Super Bowl action. The Cowboys recovered ball but lost game, 16-13.

Hayes, who was tackled by the Colts' defense, forced a punt from the Cowboys. The Colts' defense, which was led by Mike Clark, forced the Cowboys to punt on a 3rd-and-10 play.

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## Vanina B Poses Threat To Reign of Une de Mai

By Michael Brandt

PARIS, Jan. 17—France, long a well-off, A trotter which has earned more than 2 million francs lifetime, is being challenged by a new contender.

Vanina B, the new lady with the French Triple Crown of Trotting, is a head over the world's top trotter for the past two years, Une de Mai, the other female in the field of eight in the 120,000 francs (\$18,181) Prix de Bourgogne at Vincennes race course today.

In scoring her tenth straight victory, Vanina B covered the 2,500 meters (1,553 miles) in two minutes 56 seconds and paid the equivalent of \$3,400 to win in this prep for the Prix d'Amerique, first leg of the triple crown.

But she had a 35-meter starting advantage over the queen, king and ace of trotting, Une de Mai. To some, Une de Mai's stabledmate and last year's Prix d'Amerique winner, and classy Tidalum Felo, which was returning from a four-month layoff, also gave 25 meters. Another world-class horse, Tony M, started even with Vanina B.

On the backstretch, Toscan reached contentions, moving at Vanina B three wide. Raud opened up a little, and Une de Mai faded around the last turn. Tony M, which had been shadowing the leader along the rail, couldn't rally, and Urvick, which had maintained second, fell back.

Then Une de Mai made her challenge. Gougou, looking out, closed ground rapidly. When they straightened out for home, Raud shook up his charge on the inside and she took off, but Une de Mai closed determinedly in the middle of the track. At mid-stride, Raud went to the whip, as Une de Mai had cut the margin to the difference of a fast disappearing head, but Tony M getting third and Tidalum Felo fourth. It had been closer than expected, and the 25 meters probably made the difference.

The conditions of the race gave a preferential treatment to the last.

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Only one Eastern team has ever been named the national champion by the UPI board of coaches—West Virginia in 1957-58. (UCLA, Southern California and Marquette are running 1-2-3 in this season's ratings). But fourth-ranked Penn and unranked LaSalle show a combined record of 23-1 this season and last night scored impressive victories at the Philadelphia

## Swiss 1-2-3 in Downhill Palmer of U.S. Takes Cup Special Slalom

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Tyler Palmer of Keamsburg, N.E., today shocked the world's finest slalom skiers to win the World Cup special slalom of the 41st Lauberhorn alpine ski races.

Yesterday, Duvalier placed for the highest French finish and his seventh today was also the team's best.

Austria's Harald Rotner finished second today with 89.01 seconds and Thoeni was third with 89.37 seconds.

Palmer was not the only American who took advantage of Robt's course setting. Hank Kashiwa from Old Forge, N.Y., finished seventh with 90.39 and Rick Charles, Rutland, Vt., also made the top ten with 90.49 for eighth spot. Kashiwa finished second in the combined.

Palmer's best previous result on the circuit was fourth in the Berchtesgaden, West Germany, special slalom. "But there were a lot of discussions about me missing a gate and I really didn't like it. But now I have showed them that my performance was no fluke," Palmer said.

Palmer said he has taken a one year leave from college to devote his entire time to skiing.

Austrian star Karl Schranz, who finished 11th yesterday, had some bad luck before the race. Schranz hit a stone and somersaulted twice when warming up before the race. He twisted his right ankle and immediately went home to St. Anton. He is expected to return to the race again in Austria next week-end.

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## Matson Ties Shot Mark, Record Set in 100

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—Olympic champion Sandy Matson tied the world indoor shot mark last night with a put 67 feet 10 inches at the Invitational meet.

At Peacocks, Idaho, Jamaican sprinter Don Quarrie broke the world indoor record for the 100-yard dash with a 9.3 clocking at the Idaho State University Invitational.

Feuterbach twice registered 67-1/2 during his six throws.

Stan Royster, former University of California star, won the long jump at 25-3 and Sam Bahr, the former Kent State, Ohio, runner, outdistanced Tom Van Ruden in the mile to win by less than a foot as both were timed in 4:01.

## Black Boycott in New York For Ali Bont Appears Abated

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—The threat of a national black boycott of the March 8 fight between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier in New York appeared to have abated yesterday as the television promoters worked to satisfy black requests.

A spokesman for the Congress of Racial Equality, Mary Dennison, said there will be a meeting in New York tomorrow between CORE and Jerry Perenchio, who with the bankroll of Los Angeles' Jack Kent Cooke, has the international closed-circuit TV rights to the match.

## Morton Called Play Which Led To Dallas Loss

MIAMI, Jan. 17 (UPI)—A disappointed Dallas coach, Tom Landry, today defended quarterback Craig Morton's fourth-period call of a pass that backfired and set up the Baltimore Colts' winning field goal in the Super Bowl.

Landry called virtually all the plays for the Cowboys in the big game—just as he had since the Cowboys went on a winning streak in mid-season, shuffling players in and out of the game with messages carrying the plays.

## Shaw Leads Palmer by 1 in Bing Crosby Tournament

By Lincoln A. Werden

HERBES BEACH, Calif., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Tom Shaw held the 54-hole lead in the Bing Crosby tournament yesterday by one stroke.

Palmer, who was in the lead, was overtaken by Shaw in the final round.

## France and Wales Open Rugby Union With Victories

PARIS, Jan. 17—France defeated Scotland, 15-4, in the opening tie for both teams of the Five Nations rugby union tournament. The Scots were defeated 15-4, at half-time by a crowd of 40,000 at St. James' Stadium.

When Billy Steele put Scotland into the lead after eight minutes of the half and captain, Peter W. converted, the Scots were capable of putting an upset despite losing fullback Ian Smith in the 20 minutes of the second half. The French looked disorganized.

## NHL Results

Friday's Games  
California 3, New York 1 (Hart, Hicke, Jarratt, Bialski). Rangers 4, Bruins 3 (Gardner, Gagne, Gagne, Gagne).  
Saturday's Games  
Montreal 4, Boston 2 (Gossauer 2, Gossauer, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2 (Kellay 2, Schmutz 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2 (Gossauer 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2 (Gossauer 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2 (Kellay 2, Schmutz 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2 (Gossauer 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).  
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2 (Gossauer 2, Gossauer, Gossauer).

## The Scoreboard

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